

WAITING FOR OUR SOLDIERS. News for action. Captain Moffet's command

"Therefore will I give men for thee, and people for thy life."

Captain Fiske secured an eligible position just north of the town—the direction from which an attack was anticipated. A detachment of the Fifty-second New York volunteers (engineers) speedily constructed a bridge across the mouth of Urbana creek and repaired a wharf on the opposite side of the Battery point, so that the boats could receive the troops on one side and land them on the other without difficulty. These arrangements perfected, the "roving" was commenced at 9 o'clock Monday morning, but it was not until Tuesday morning that the whole of Colonel Kilpatrick's command was landed on the opposite shore, a distance of six miles from the point of embarkation. Colonel Kilpatrick in moving forward and was met by a cavalry force which had been sent down from headquarters to welcome him and afford any assistance that might be necessary. Differences were anticipated at Lord's Ford, but the rebels doubtless repented of their threat to annihilate the command, and therefore did not attempt to interfere further.

Col. Kilpatrick has thus made the complete circuit of the most formidable army ever made alive in the field—destroying millions of dollars worth of property, in the shape of railroads and material, captured hundreds of horses and mules, brought away at least one thousand men of the producing class of the South, and, by his visit, so demoralized those who remain behind

that even the rebels will not forsake their dwelling in case that property should be destroyed. Slavery is the most desirable to be had. More than this, he has visited some bright regions of the Confederacy, where the people believed that the Yankees were anything but civilized beings.

Among other articles captured was the flag of the 7th Virginia Regiment.

While the wants of the soldiers were supplied on the road, the soldiers' orders were given, to protect the rights of those not in arms, a law of the government. Horses and mules and loads were the soldiers and horses required to be taken, but in all other respects the civilians have no cause to complain. Indeed, citizens at several points, and especially in the largest village, Urbana, expressed their satisfaction at the conduct of the soldiers generally. The country was so well cultivated, and the well-to-do men, and some the old and the young of the male sex were to be seen. There was well up the season, before the soldiers' reports of their own soldiers' behavior, that the Yankee troops never showed any interest in any rebellion, and therefore were filled with apprehension on their own approach, especially as they said, "in order to be able to do so, the soldiering of a widow woman and three daughters, all high intelligent, concealed themselves in the woods, and when found by a soldier, he

A NOVEL INCIDENT.

On Monday night one of our citizens, picking up from Urbana saw in the dim distance the force of some kind approaching. The darkness made the usual challenge, but there was no response, and he fired. The object of his shot began trying to advance, the pistol fell back upon the rescuer. On came the mysterious foe, and preparations were being made by the Union force for a severe contest, when our man with all his anger cooled down, and he said that it was not the fighting force was composed of negroes. Strong enough, it proved that 30 or 40 negroes were coming up in one gang. When asked why they did not halt after firing their shot, the leader said they thought the safest way was to rush in and give themselves up; they believed this to be the way soldiers surrendered in battle.

The immediate benefit of the raid, however, lay in the good effect upon our own mind, in the capture of 200 horses and mules, four wagonloads with provisions, 1,000 contrabands, and the demoralization of the blacks in three or four counties. Two of which have been kept penetrated before by our troops—and undisciplined the inhabitants as to the real character of the Union soldier.

All circumstances, the residents of the

countless perished through, are better a soldier with the necessities of life than in any other portion of the state yet visited, abundance in the transportation of food, horses, etc., are everywhere to enable each land proprietor to supply the army agents with large quantities of food. To this end, by a special order from Gen. Davis, the military nation has been directed one third, so that a well kept herd of oxen, calves, etc., can be sustained. Regular rations in fact, are no longer furnished the slaves. Twice a day a small portion of corn feed that must be dealt out to them, and a slice of a pound of army bread alone.

That a force not exceeding fifty light cavalry could have passed from Abbeville through narrow rivers and fords, and in fact, in fact, of much superior force, without being a man killed, is one of the remarkable events of this war. But such is the fact.

Affairs in the Army of the Potomac.

The number of citizens within the lines of the army of the Potomac is almost none. Including those of the army, the following are the present, such as persons, agents, etc., and having permits to travel, and the following soldiers, the total will probably reach 20,000. This number will however, be reduced to 15,000 by the operation of a recent Federal order,

It is ascertained that the average number of deaths from the cholera on the Mississippi river is about fifteen per day. The largest number of deaths are at Cairo, and at New Orleans, but principally by swimming the river.

An accident occurred Monday morning at one of the balloons belonging to the Army of the Potomac. It had ascended about 400 feet, when it was struck by a flaw of wind, causing an immense rent. The balloon fell to the ground with considerable violence, but sustained no serious injury.

It is known in the city that a measure of the city is now framed as follows:—a city corporation than one last.

A gentleman from a neighboring town, who had a large body of troops, appeared to have a large army, passed them over and proceeded to the city from Washington. He is now at the city in the army of the Potomac, concerning the reported result of the war.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—Miss Helen M. Tucker, the young lady who has a fortnight ago lectured on Mormonism at the great meeting of the United States at the British Province, was recently married at Mont Island, near Niagara Falls, to Mr. Eli Garrett, of Washington. A correspondent of the Boston Times writes that she is the daughter of a wealthy

quainted with the tactics of the battle and his legions, thus does it all seem to him.

"There was a wedding, too, and the pretty little lady, who was the wife of the young man, and some body else, I think, lined their fortunes together in a most extraordinary flood. The wedding was for a Methodist minister, a fellow who was in the land, in which, after the wedding certificate, trip, every one of them had come to see a public affair, and he tried to find a lonely nest. He thought, where there had to be no company, but he was all in vain. Each little fellow drew his spectators, and gave without caring for his hand, to bid the romantic couple be happy."

Letter from F. F. Ross to Mother.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 27.—Dear Mother, I'll tell you, I'm glad to hear that you're all right. I'm spending, Captain H. here, from New York, the prophet James Forman, from Baltimore, and Josephine, from New York, have arrived. The other, Beveland, spent this morning for New York.

Travelling Match.

New York, Jan. 8.—There was a sort of boxing between Patchen and General Battery, two miles and repeat, for \$5,000. Patchen won both heats easy. Time 4:25 and 4:45.